

American



Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

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EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

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We are indebted to the politeness of the Commissioner of the Patent office, at Washington, for a few papers of the "Kentucky Pumpkin Seed," and "Kentucky Cuslaw Seed," which we will with pleasure present to any of our friends who may wish to cultivate them.

We have also been presented by the publisher with a copy of "Liebig's Organic Chemistry of Agriculture and Physiology," heretofore alluded to as having received the highest commendation from scientific men of this country, from which we may hereafter make extracts.—The work can be had of Messrs. Cushing & Brother of this city. It ought to have a place in the library of every enlightened agriculturist.

SECOND ANNUAL FAIR OF THE MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

It will be seen by the following circular, that the State Society announce their intention of holding another Fair in September at Ellicott's Mills—That of last year was an experiment, and the fact of a former attempt having failed, prevented many from attending, who otherwise would have been present—yet the evidence of zeal displayed on the occasion, was sufficient to give assurance to the Trustees, that it is within their power to give permanency to the Society. All things considered, perhaps the arrangements then were as ample as the Trustees were warranted in making—but there is evidently room for improvement in the conduct of the next. A more systematic course of procedure is requisite—and one step towards this, we are pleased to see, is adopted, in the determination to continue the Fair for two days. If the funds of the society will not as yet admit of premiums being awarded for the best specimens of Live Stock, Implements, &c. let the committees be required to give certificates of superiority for such as are presented for competition, and not as was the case last fall, a general certificate for all of the same class of subjects, without deciding on the superiority of any. If the matter is worthy of being attended to at all, it is due to those who, at considerable labor and expense, transport their stock and implements to the Fair, that it should be well done. Could not arrangements be made for Ploughing Matches—for trial of the various Corn Shelling and Husking machines, Corn and Cob Crushers, Horse Powers, Thrashing Machines, Straw and Root Cutters, and a variety of other implements? We throw out these hints to the Trustees—they must discover at a glance the importance of the suggestions to the stability of the society, and to the prosperity of the flourishing village in which it is located.

MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The 2d annual Fair of this Society, for the Exhibition and Sale of the various breeds of Stock, and of Implements

of Husbandry, will take place at *Ellicott's Mills*, on the 3d Wednesday (being the 15th,) Sept., and will continue two days. And at which time will be Exhibited and offered at public sale, the following kinds of Stock, viz:

Blooded and other Horses, for the Turf, Breeding, Saddle and Draft; Mules, Jacks and Jennies, Durham, Devon, Alderney and other cattle. Sheep of the Saxony, Dishley, Southdown, Merino and other breeds. Hogs of the Berkshire and other breeds. Also Stock Cattle and Sheep; Domestic Manufactures and farming Implements.

Certificates will be delivered by the respective committees for the best Animals presented for Exhibition. The Society will meet for the transaction of business, and the President take the Chair at 10 o'clock on the morning of the first day at Brown's Hotel, where the society will dine together. As it is the desire of the Trustees to make the Maryland State Agricultural Society worthy the patronage of the public, it is hoped that they will be liberally sustained in these endeavors, by those who feel a like interest in the improvement, as well as in the purchase and sale of Live Stock, Farm Implements, &c. Stalls and Pens, with the necessary provender, will be in readiness for the reception of Stock. For admission of membership to this society, (the price being limited to one dollar,) application will be made to the Executive Committee, or to the Secretary, B. U. Campbell. Editors of newspapers throughout the State, and those of the adjacent States, who feel an interest in the promotion of this Institution, will render a public service by giving this notice a few insertions.

ALLEN THOMAS,
JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
CHARLES CARROLL,

ARTHUR PUE, Jr.
EDWARD HAMMOND,
Executive Committee.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE—Mr. Hussey having proposed to the Editor of the Farmer's Register to forward his Reaping Machines to Virginia, in order that they may have a fair trial at the coming harvest, under the immediate inspection of Mr. Ruffin, at the request of that gentleman, Wm. B. Harrison, esq. has consented to take charge and make trial thereof at his estate, Upper Brandon, on James River, Prince George's co.—We observed on last Saturday that two machines for this trial were being shipped in the Richmond packet. We hope that this opportunity will be embraced by as many of the extensive grain-growers as can possibly make it convenient to attend, in order to satisfy themselves of the value of this labor-saving machine. Mr. Hussey thus gives the best evidence, if any more were wanting than the recommendations which we have from time to time published from gentlemen of the highest respectability in our own State, of his entire confidence in the ability of his machine to perform what has been promised for it—and we have no doubt that this movement will be the means of securing for him an extensive demand for his Reaper from the enterprising farmers of the Old Dominion.

An Act to Promote Agriculture, passed by the New-York Legislature, became a law, on the 5th ult. It appropriates \$8000 per annum for the term of five years, for the promotion of agriculture and household manufactures in that State.—The sum of \$950 for New-York county is given to the American Institute. We hope to see the day when a similar law will be enacted in Maryland.

[The following from a gentleman of Georgia, was presented for the prize offered by the publisher of the "American Farmer," for the best essay on the subject on which it treats:

ESSAY

ON THE RENOVATION OF LAND WORN OUT BY IMPROVIDENT CULTIVATION.

By J. J. Flournoy.

All agricultures like the mechanics, are to be conducted and improved by scientific principles. The routine of the workshop based on correct methodical and complex arrangements, and individualised by systematic order, producing the finest jewelry and the most superb cabinetry, is not more intricate than the demands of the farmer. To perfect the arts, a mechanic must combine with ingenuity a large and intimate share of the inventive faculties, which are resolvable into science.—Generalised by its principles, confusion is made to vanish in a formula, and forms are made to assume a being of real benefit. As now conducted, agriculturists make the order of the plantation to assume the humility of imitating the usual course of prior customs, or the discoveries of by gone centuries. Scattered abroad over divided regions, farmers do not so often meet like artisans in the large thoroughfares as by chance, and by the intercourse of every day so peculiar to city communities. Hence, they are as men left to themselves: every head thinks for itself; and the very difficulty of out door manual labors, added to the poverty of resources and tools, and the customary inactivity about making theoretical experiments, with a decided unwillingness to try uncertain ways, have left this time-honored occupation in a time-enduring stationary state.

The result is, that especially among our smaller capitalists, or self-laboring agricultural brethren, farms are soon worn out by gulleys and knolls; and when thus rapidly impoverished and deteriorated by a careless mismanagement, find their original cultivators abandoning them for the wild and more fertile forests of the West! The very idea that there is such a country as that bordering on both sides of the Mississippi stream, and one other such as Texas, abundantly fertile in staple and grain productions, richly rewarding toil, serves to make our Atlantic farmers improvident in the old States, from anticipating a removal to the real *El Dorados* of the earth; and the tide of emigration is a mighty river, rolling onward, and will irresistibly roll onward with increased augmentation, until the immense valley of that dark and turbid stream, all Texas, and the farther Western regions that kiss the bases of the Rocky Mountains, and slope down to the Pacific Ocean, be filled; and by the redundancy repel the increasing waves of the wandering American Arabians. The want of an outlet, then, to either side, laterally, of this prodigious mass of freemen, by the torrid warmth of the farther South, and the coldness of the Northern latitudes, might check the replenishing accessions to the virginal woods. Then only will the increased population of the Atlantic be compelled by their density to set carefully about "renovating exhausted soils;" and then by an enlightened culture and systematic resuscitation, might our present valueless fields be made productive, fertile and pregnant with the teeming fruits of the earth;—vying with the far-famed, but then exhausted lands that now seduce away our planters.

Nevertheless, at present, there remains an enlightened body of recuperative agriculturists, who, settling on the Atlantic slope of our country, wish to abide by the "bones of their fathers," and to contemplate, unlike strangers, the "scenes of their infancy." To this class of men, a plan of renovating exhausted grounds must be of great and lasting good. For their benefit, I shall attempt to throw

together some hints, leading to effecting the desirable result. But first, I must premise that science is the real handmaid to effectually minister to rural amelioration; and let me admonish them that *experience, time, patience and perseverance*, alike attend the trials for eventual success of the farmer as well as of those of every operationist elsewhere. Unwearied diligence, unwavering application, constant resort to experiment, holding at the same time to all previous examples of successful experience, must be the order of the day on every well regulated plantation! The farmer must make his occupation his particular and solitary business. If he wish for victory over sterility, he should become right enthusiastic for his profession. Excellent order and arrangement united to vigorous labor, while he does not forget to improve his mind and those of his family by solid stores of literature, ought to be the prevailing and unbroken characteristics of his life and manners. Here, if alone from the necessary division of estates, or remoteness from a place of general assembling with his brother farmers, he may be abundantly able to improve his "old fields" up to the fertility of the unbroken and virgin soils of the so much coveted "new countries." But if possible it would be necessary for a convention to obtain materials for scientific lectures, to which an organized society of his order, with himself, may periodically meet and discuss the merits and demerits of every conceivable means. The principles of chemistry, the bases of difference in mineralogy, and the adaptation of particular soils to the essential growth of special plants and roots, and the affinity of compound mixtures for reinvigorating peculiar lands should not be lost sight of by the intelligent farmer. The best mode of tillage—deep ploughing—proper irrigation at set times—rotation of crops and the best method of preserving the vitality in manures, as well as to create them in abundance, form the *sine qua non* of farming utility.

For the successful operation of husbandry, no expense ought to be spared, if from other things pecuniary purchases can well be restrained. Economise your means elsewhere, but be prodigal to lavish them upon your grounds.—It will remunerate you a thousand fold and pour into your lap at some future day when your soil is brought back to a renovation in health and strength, the treasures of a grateful earth, by which you can luxuriate at home and abroad if you will on the bounties of nature.

Let the gullies of an old field be filled with sections of logs or rocks laid across them at proper levelling distances, to prevent the rush of heavy rains accelerating too much trash. Plough the land horizontally and sow it in buckwheat, or some kinds of grain that will grow on exhausted soils.—When they spring up about a few inches, being thickly sown, they should be deeply ploughed in with a two or three horse plough.—If not distant from a swamp or marsh, as much of the clayey or alluvial compost as could be hauled up, together with an abundance of sand, should be laid over all parts of the field, chiefly on the top of the hills; a slight admixture of salt or so much lime as can be afforded may now be added, together with as much leaves and rotten wood as can be collected from the forest—after which, as deeply as possible, plough all into the ground again, still keeping the horizontal ridges. As the decomposition will not yet be enough thorough for putting the land to the customary crops, it may well be again sown with buckwheat or rye, and when they sprout a few inches from the ground, as many cattle and horses as can be on the farm may be turned in, enclosed, to fatten. They should have a running brook near to quench their thirst, but no hogs ought to be let in, as swine will muddy the water and turn up the manure to the evaporating rays of the sun. There should also be in one sloping point of the field a place to generate manure—a small enclosure from fifty to an hundred feet square.—This "pen" should be enclosed with compacted oak logs, in such a manner as to prevent the egress of the fluid from the lower extremities. At the upper half by the mashing down of the heap there will be a space enough dry or less wet, on which to feed the horses and cattle. The fodder, oats and husks of corn suitable for cows and such horses as are not constantly stabled should be fed them in that enclosure—corn stalks should also be gathered from the fields and thrown into it to be trampled on. The upper part of it should have a shelter for the beasts and the whole divided by partitions preventative of their injuring each other. They should be kept here during feeding time and during winter, but allowed to range on the field at appropriate times every day.

By adopting this method of generating and saving ma-

nure—adding sandy loam and marl occasionally to the heap at the lower end, and forgetting not to add lime with a little salt, a good deal of most excellent manure may be made. At the end of the year, turn out the beasts and haul this compost over the field, taking care to spread and plough it in at least one foot deep. Early in the spring at the planting season, the land may be tilled judiciously and with the happiest effect.—The field formerly so unproductive may now be cultivated and ranked with the best grounds on the farm. The horizontal anti-washing away mode must never be departed from. The last ploughing for corn crops and all kinds of vegetation requiring the use of a plough before you move your hands to another field must be strictly horizontal, being guided in your variations by the "lay of the land," but not so deeply after the crop is once a foot high.

By adopting and sedulously pursuing this mode without supine inattention or variation, every farmer may restore the vital property of his poorest lands; and should the system be constantly followed, making manure on other fields, or at the stalls, or stables, refreshing land thus with alternate annual applications, while old worn out places can be restored, fertile fields can be prevented deteriorating! It is necessary to remark, that as some times too redundant manuring gives land a plethoric habit and deters the fruit while it luxuriates the leaves and stalks, it may be indispensable to be guided by accuracy of judgment in the distribution; only to manure it a proper consistency, or if too much, to plough still deeper. The under red soil being generally united with marl is itself more prolific than the covering strata of sand or yellow dirt, but of itself too weak to give large quantities of product. By the plough mix the under and upper strata together with the manure, and you will create superabundance. It is proper to observe that land sometimes sickens from the bad quality or putridity of compost manure, and although fruitful may not be of satisfactory plenitude or quality. To correct this, lime, magnesia, or plaster of paris, not forgetting a little salt, ought to be added to it to neutralize the acidity or acridity, and render the whole adapted to a healthy cultivation.—Sand too must always be indispensable on clayey grounds, and must ever be used with manures of an adhesive or unctuous quality.

Soils of different kinds mixed together improve; but animal or dung manures are always found the best for the poorest land, and as I have shown it may be made in great plenty by a simple and unburdensome process. But before a clayey soil or red earth impoverished by bad culture and turned into an old useless field can be renovated and improved to any degree of lasting fertility, it must have a good deal of fine sand, if muddy or hard, and a good deal of clay if sandy, laid over the whole surface of it. Until this be done, the manure, either of cattle, horses, mules or compost, will, although enriching the mud, not add to the growth of vegetation. A soil must be opened to the action of air and water, and the roots of plants must ever have free ingress in all parts. Sand will have this opening effect, though the grains of sand of themselves may be of no vegetable use: hence the indispensibility of a good mixture of clay or mud, such as is to be found at the bottom or on the banks of our water courses. Land thus prepared is fitted for the reception of manures, and this process cannot fail to restore the poorest quality. Unlike the banks of rivers, always wet and moist, and hence difficult to vegetate, the hills are kept dry, and the low land mud and sand carried to them cannot be in vain; of themselves they can make a fertility, but when yard, compost, or stable manure and lime be added, redundant annual harvests will be produced, where now nothing but broom straw, and scarcely that, can be found.

First, the most necessary thing to be done, and without which nothing will avail to any permanence, is as I have said, to see the gulleys well stopped, or in some parts indispensable for draining rains, deepened into ditches. Where the ground is ever dry after a rain, or not subject to be moist, no ditch is needed, and the gulleys must all be stopped by rocks and logs in such a manner as to break the velocity of the water, and keep the ground from washing away.—As where a ledge of rocks has broken the wash, the water rushes down as a miniature cascade; it may be necessary to lay compact rocks or wood at the bottom to break the fall from washing a cavity in the ground. It should be observed that the rocks or wood intended to deter the wash, ought to be laid at such distances as to create a level and to subserve a uniform filling up of the gulleys in time, as the accumulated rains

wash the soil away from the hills; as they are filled up, rocks must be piled on rocks at the same places, with the same basement to break the violence of the fall, and thus gradually, often some years, long or short, the whole field may be made apparently like a level enclosure—the only asperity being visible where the water runs out of the enclosure.

I have now said all I believe necessary from experience and cogitation as to what is necessary to "renovate fields reduced by improvident cultivation." Old fields made fertile, it is a maxim of experienced farmers, continue in good heart longer than a newly cleared ground, however richly productive, so soon as corn or grain or other plants are made to grow there.—They are more compact and tenacious, and will not deteriorate half so fast again as when redeemed from the luxuriant forest. I have in the matter of the gulleys shown how land may be kept good by preventing the swimming off of the soil and manure. If I may be mistaken, at least the plan is worthy of a trial—and is such as I have made, and will continue to make a special duty on my farm, in Jackson county, Georgia. Care is the *sine qua non*, and trouble kin brother to care. "No care," and "no trouble," desolate fields like the locusts of Egypt. Many who take care only to plough for the ensuing crop—taking from the earth its bounty, and returning back nothing—thus exhausting and impoverishing their lands, because to dig manure and haul it is such trouble, for which they do not care to be forever encountering, when they can enjoy themselves about with their neighbors, especially too, when the lands of the West lay so inviting, find themselves speedily obliged to forthwith emigrate! Improvidence rules the hour. Agriculture can only thrive by the sweat of the brow, in manuring as much as in working for the coming crop, and ingenuity is no where found unattended by a train of troubles and even periodical embarrassments. Periodical failures are not to be taken for constant fruitlessness; and he that abandons a project because success does not instantly crown his industrious efforts, immolates his prosperity upon the altar of his impatience. All earthly means are burdened with embarrassments of some kind, and cares will be the continued shadow of all enterprises. Agriculture, like the mechanics, can no more thrive by mere ingenuity: unvarying application is the test, and that test must be carried through with zeal. It is impossible to restore wornout fields by the magic of a lamp of Aladdin. They will not be called to new life by the incantations of a wish, without the mighty lever of an actual effort. No one can show how to improve land that does not show also the attending trouble: without such efforts of ingenuity and science, always backed by severe application, no land will be made "as good as it can be," and poverty will haunt the lethargic cultivator! We do not live in a torrid zone, where like the Nile and the Niger, periodical overflowing of banks of rivers, leaves a rich deposit, and the heat of the sun invigorates the soil and makes vegetation prolific. In a temperate climate, labor is always in place and always necessary. Land when mixed with different soils, well manured and deeply ploughed, so as to stir every portion of the soil and open them, requires much trouble and attention, but without this anxious endeavor to ameliorate and keep it in heart year after year, the farmer will be defeated in his anticipations. If he will succeed he must remember the industrious habits of that rural Socrates, of Switzerland, Kliyogg, and observe that in mechanics, a Watt spent an entire life of intense diligence—and in mathematics, an Archimedes and a Newton, passed their lives in maturing their several systems! From this train of life agriculture is not exempt—and like the fine arts of a Michael Angelo and a Raphael, it can be carried to an astonishing improvement. The plan is simple, but the labor, a hardy but troublesome one. Providence in allotting to the sons of men their situation on earth, hath made labor a necessary duty; and the vaster benefit to attend the greatest industry, skill and careful wisdom.

THE CROPS IN VIRGINIA.—The very cold and late spring excited many apprehensions with the farmers for the fate of the wheat crop. But these, in a large portion of the State, have been dissipated by the favorable change of the weather within the last month. Judging from the information we have, the crop will be fully an average one. In the red-land districts, the crop is very promising. The greatest injury has been sustained in the grey lands—which were much affected by the rains in winter and early spring.—*Richmond Whig.*

AN EDITORIAL KALEIDOSCOPE, displaying divers matters and things, thrown together by chance—Heads of Departments and Members of Congress—how employed—the public Library commonly called the Congressional Library, a “sealed book”—The use of opium—the opium trade—Crops and Cotton Market in Georgia—all for the amusement of our agricultural readers!

It is well known, that in Washington, the least time that can be given to their public duties, by the Heads of Departments, and of Bureaus, and by all employed under them, is, from nine to three o'clock. Three o'clock is the nominal hour, for breaking off work, but if the head of a Department can get through and quietly sit down to a hot chop, at 5 P.M., he thinks himself fortunate. Twelve hours a day, is not more than the average labor of members of the Cabinet, and the Chairmen of Committees in Congress, who are animated by an honest ambition to have their work well performed. This may be readily believed when it is considered that at the Department of the Postmaster General, for instance, there are received, including the auditors, probably, more than five hundred letters a day.* The Planter and the Farmer, who knows his business, and knowing “doth pursue,” knows how important it is to keep his work well up. Suppose holidays, when all hands break off, or rainy days, when he can't plough, to come in the way, and tobacco worms and blue grass to get ahead; he knows how difficult it is to make up lee way. So it is in the public offices at Washington. The head of a Department has to see that all his subordinates make clean work every day. Were letters to remain unanswered, and business to accumulate, irremediable confusion would ensue.

The labors of a member of Congress.—The Farmer is apt to suppose that when Congress adjourns for a day, his representative is idle, and that he ought to have his pay and rations stopped. This is a great error, as is obvious to those who may happen on Saturdays, or any day of Congressional recess, to go through the public offices.—There is not a member who is not charged with innumerable commissions of one sort or other, by his constituents, with the public Departments at Washington. Mere legislation is but a small part of the business of many of them. This perhaps is more especially the case with the members from new and growing States, where every thing is in rapid progress of growth and development, and all is comparatively unsettled. Step on Saturday, into the room of the Postmaster General, for example, and you will see perhaps twenty members of Congress waiting for their turn—One wants to have a post-office established at a point somewhere between Dan and Bersheba. Nothing in nature can be clearer than the propriety and necessity of the case. True, there are already, offices on each side of the one proposed, within two miles of the spot; but then there will be no additional expense—some clever fellow will get the franking privilege, and the neighborhood will be gratified. To shew how it is demanded by the public voice, here is a memorial signed by one hundred people, not two of whom perhaps, expect to get a letter there in a year. That case being dismissed, another wants to have the name of a post-office changed from Poughquay or Skaneateles, to some name more euphonical, [can't find euphonious in Webster,] as Tuckaleechee Cove, or Maintoowoc Rapide, or Wanbesopinecoux; or for a name shorter, and still more convenient, as “City of the Four Lakes,” or “Mouth of Arkansas River”!

These requests being all disposed of in the “twinkling of an eye,” the next gentleman represents the cases of numerous contractors in their District, petitioning for remission of fines; and here it is to be observed that, the louder have been the complaints of the press, and the people, and the Chamber of Commerce, and the Grand

Juries, about irregularities of the mail, the stronger the under current of importunity to the Postmaster General to have fines remitted—drifts of snow, heavy rains, deep ruts, sick horses, bridges swept away, cows run on, and engines off, the track, &c. &c.

A dozen members yet remain, with pockets full of memorials—some to get postmasters kept in—some to get them turned out—some to get Sunday mail service and pay restored—In the midst of all this, in steps the Messenger, to the relief of his Boss, and lays on his table about two hundred letters by the last mail! All these are to be examined, their contents weighed and compared.—A man is recommended for a post office, whose qualifications, if you believe all that is said in his behalf, fit him to be Postmaster General, or any other member of the President's Cabinet. Well! he gets the appointment—and what then? Why all the builders of Babel, when God confounded their tongues, raised not greater confusion, than the complaints raised sometimes, at the appointment of the recommendee who was thus extolled to the very skies! Thus passes the morning in one department, until these members, laboring for their constituents, with poor pay, and perhaps less thanks, get back to their boarding houses, leaving the head of the head of the Department, if it be not hard as iron, and as clear as glass, confounded with their conflicting claims and applications; and with all his regular work lying still before him, to be despatched to prevent accumulation; yet these offices are thought by many of our agricultural friends to be sinecures—places without care and without labor! While some members are thus going the rounds from one Department to another, swallowing dust, and gasping for breath, the thermometer at 83, others are yet harder at work in their own, or in committee rooms, in the work of preparation—so much more trying to the physical and the intellectual powers, than the work of haranguing on the floor, on which so many rely to gain reputation in “Bunkum.” This is but a faint sketch of the labors of public men at Washington, who are too generally supposed to be enjoying *otium cum dignitate*.

If we are asked why we occupy space with such matters in an agricultural journal, we answer, because it was the first thing that came into our head, and we thought that the planter, after a hard day's work, might like to know whether his representative was rendering service for his per diem, or—sucking mint dew-laps, crowned with pounded ice, through an oat straw, which we can assure him is the “last agony” at Walker's—so at least we hear!

The Congress Library.—This may well be called a “sealed book” for all useful purposes to all except members of Congress; and is not, we believe, accessible to them, except when the two Houses are in session. We are not yet, exactly informed of its regulations, but we know enough of them to say, that it is any thing but a public and useful institution, especially for public officers at Washington. During the session, its doors are opened every day that Congress sits, at 9, A. M., and closed at 3, P. M., unless Congress should sit later than that—When that body is not in Washington, it is opened but three times a week, and then only from 9 to 3—the very hours that personal attention to his public duties compels every one in the public service to be at his post. If you propose to abridge the exclusive privilege of franking, enjoyed by public officers and publishers of papers, at once the outcry is raised, “Oh horrible! would you check the diffusion of light and knowledge”; but here is a national institution, paid for and belonging to the whole nation, containing in its bosom an immense fountain of knowledge, which, instead of being allowed to flow, in one perennial stream, to which all may come and freely slake their thirst, is carefully stopped up, and its waters withheld, at the very moments when the weary and exhausted can alone find time to go and quaff them, and be refreshed. It

is, except as we have said for the members while Congress is sitting, exactly as if you were to put a lock on the handle of the pump in the day-time, and to take it off at night! The public servant whose labors commence at nine, might pass two hours there in the morning, and the long afternoons of the summer, with recreation and benefit to the mind, if not to the body. It was there at such hours, that we hoped to gather much for the amusement, and, peradventure, something for the instruction, of our agricultural readers. To those who read with a view to cater for the public, the liberty to take out one book at a time, affords but a meager advantage. He wishes to refer, in the Library, from one book to another, having to consult numerous authorities, and to make many extracts, in the preparation of a single essay or memoir. We hope, and cannot doubt, that the Committee on the Library, will take measures to have it open at least from sun to sun. The attendance of a single person would be sufficient before breakfast and after dinner.

There ought to be, moreover, a catalogue of the books published, and a copy of it sent to every public library in the union, and one placed in the hands of every member of Congress and every public officer at the seat of Government.

Culture and use of Opium—the Opium Trade.—“Do unto others as you would they should do unto you,” is the great precept of Christian justice.—To “feel power and forget right,” is the practice. Look at the conduct of England, that land of Christians *par excellence*! For fifty years the laws of China have forbidden the importation of opium. To force this Pagan nation to use a poison, worse than ardent spirits, this great Christian nation, the head quarters of missionary and abolition societies, has sent out 16,000 troops and expended millions of money.—One of the objects of this immense expenditure and array of military power is veiled under the pretence “to obtain a certain security that persons and property in future trading with China, shall be protected from insult or injury, and that their trade and commerce be maintained on a proper footing. Proper footing means, that the East India Company, shall compel the Chinese, against their own will and the laws of their government, to buy and swallow, as much as they choose to send them, of a certain poisonous drug, thus characterized in some remarks by a sensible writer “on the opium trade with China”:

“There is but one point of difference between the intoxication of ardent spirits, and that of opium, deserving of particular attention here; and that is the ten fold force with which every argument against the former, applies to the latter.—There is no slavery on earth, to name with the bondage which opium casts upon its victim. There is scarcely one known instance of escape from its toils; when once they have fairly enveloped a man.”

In Mahomedan countries, it is used in lieu of intoxicating liquors, which are forbidden; and we apprehend it is used in our own country, and more especially by females, to an extent far beyond what is generally known or suspected, as females are known to indulge in the disgusting habit of eating snuff, instead of tobacco or spirituous liquors, to produce temporary excitement, or partial intoxication.

Let the reader who would duly estimate the claims of this pious nation to be considered at the head of Christian governments, reflect on the enormity of the evil which she employs force to inflict on a people who boast not of the lights of the Gospel. They, the Chinese, behold themselves invaded by a scourge worse than plague, pestilence and famine. A drug which at once maddens and degrades and destroys those who use it, is spreading in its use, and deleterious effects, like fire over a dry marsh; and for attempting to arrest its progress, they are visited with fire and sword—the fire and the sword of Christians! O yes, the most Christian nation, by the grace of God. Look at the increase of the consumption, forced upon these poor benighted Pagans, among whom missionaries are sent to convert them to Christianity, and save their souls from inevitable perdition.

Against all remonstrances and laws, this pious East India Company have been smuggling in a quantity of opium, increasing from 3,210 chests in 1816, up to 34,000 chests in 1837!! And it is for not allowing themselves to be quietly deterred and poisoned, that England is now sending her Fleets, and her Armies, and her Missionaries, to chastise and to convert these Pagans—and the whole Christian world is looking on with composure, if not with complacency!!

When, oh when will cease the prevalence and power of cant and humbuggery?

The Crops.—Intelligence, from every quarter, is unfavorable to the Cotton Planters in Georgia. Few have even a half stand of cotton; and the cold Spring has injured it otherwise, in many respects. Of Wheat, there is a good crop.—The Corn, thus far, looks well; and the rains of a day or two past, will benefit the farmers greatly.

Important to Silk Growers.—The process of reeling silk has been commenced in the State Prison at Auburn. The agent advertises that he will pay \$3 per bushel for Cocoons during the ensuing summer. There is not a family of five persons in Onondaga which could not produce from \$50 to \$200 worth of Silk, with perfect ease.

* 156 have just been put down before our own face and eyes, but being Sunday, of course cannot be touched.

Importance of Water.—The best water for horses is soft, fresh, and pure rain, river or pond water; and it is absolutely necessary, to preserve health in the stable, that a constant and ample supply should be on the premises. In order to effect this, when well or spring water is the only water to be obtained, it should be put into troughs, having some clay and chalk at the bottom, and softened before use by exposure to the sun and air. Such is the effect a change of water has been known to produce in a horse, that in some instances even the loss of a great race has been, with much show of reason, ascribed to this cause alone; and careful trainers have even gone so far as to carry with a horse on the eve of an important engagement, a supply of the water he has been accustomed to.—*Whyle's British Turf.*

Cure for the Black Tongue.—A hand full of fine salt rubbed upon the tongue of a horse that has the black tongue, will cure it, in at the most two applications: It is infallible, and simple and cheap enough. In 1833, I tried it upon four of my own horses, and the stage proprietors cured over thirty horses with it, without one failure.

Ticks on Lambs.—Among the many remedies used by farmers to rid their lambs of these noxious vermin, we know of none more speedily efficacious in the application, than that of new Rum. It is almost instant death to them, and far more salutary in its effects upon the lamb, and far more economical than tobacco, or, indeed, any of the various articles we have ever used, in our warfare with the tick. Try it farmers. The expense is trivial, not exceeding 40 cents, at most, for a flock of twenty lambs, or two cents a head, which, for a speedy and effectual remedy, that leaves the lambs bright and sprightly, is "cheap enough."—*Yankee Far.*

Longevity of Animals.—Professor Schultze, of Göttingen, has published some very curious experiments upon the existence of *cercaria ephemera*, and has added some facts relative to the duration of life in other animals. Birds are the shortest-lived of all vertebrate animals; yet he relates that a parrot, which was, 1633, brought from Italy into France, was living in 1743, consequently more than 110 years old. In fish, a not less remarkable instance of longevity is adduced; in 1497, a fish was taken in a reservoir at Kayerslauten, which had been placed there 267 years before, which was proved by a copper ring fastened round the head of the fish. Bouffon considers that whales reach the enormous age of 1000 years: this is a mere hypothesis.

How to keep a Cottage Cow.—Plant sugar beets, fifteen inches apart, in every spot or space, nook and corner, of your garden, which you can possibly spare from other purposes; as, also, in any vacant lot which you can borrow or hire. If the land is worked well and early, they will require but two or three light hoeings; and will grow large enough, oftentimes, to afford a mess each, with the addition of a quart of shoots and a sprinkling of ground oil cake. Here, then, is sugar, gluten, starch, and oleaginous matter to beet; and with such food, a cow needs but little hay.—*New Gen. Far.*

Oil of Sun Flower Seed.—The numerous uses to which oil may be put, makes it necessary that we should turn our attention to it. In addition to manufacturing our own linseed and castor oil, we should turn our attention to other oils.

The sun flower seed makes a pure white oil. It is good either to mix with paint, to burn in lamps, or to use for the table, and will be found the cheapest to use on machinery. May is the month to plant the sun flower seed. They want no attention; they grow any where, and will beautify the road side very much.

Saw Dust is converted into manure, by the Shakers of Canterbury, N. H., by using it as litter for stables. It has a very decided advantage over straw, in the ease with which it mixes with the soil while the manure is yet unfertilized.

East India Cotton.—A company with a capital of two and a half millions of dollars, has been formed in England, for the purpose of promoting the cultivation of cotton in the British East Indies. The enterprise has the countenance and encouragement of the British Government, and the feelings of the people of England are strongly in its favor. Public orators and newspapers proclaim their power and intention to inflict a fatal blow, by this measure upon the Southern States. They boast, that even the American market can only be retained for

American cotton, by the protection of a heavy import duty upon the cotton of British India.—*Salem Mer.*

Indigo.—The Arabs in Egypt sow the seed of the indigo plant only once in seven years, and obtain from it two crops in each year. They cut it green, when about two feet in height; it is then put into boiling water, and left in jars for several days, after which it acquires the blue color. The French first taught them to boil the plant and use the scum for a dye.

Alabama Tobacco.—One hogshead of Tobacco, the product of Cherokee county, in this State, says the Mobile Chronicle, was brought to our market on Saturday, consigned to Messrs. Brodnax, Newton & Haynes of this city. This is the first Tobacco of Alabama growth, ever brought to this market. We learn that the soil and climate of the whole Cherokee country in this State are peculiarly adapted to the culture of Tobacco; and we predict the time is not distant, when it will form an important item in the agricultural products of our State.

Louisiana.—A late number of the Natchitoches Reporter bears the following testimony to the progress of improvement in the northwestern part of this State:

"The changes that have taken place within a very few years, in the northwestern parts of Louisiana, have been most extraordinary. In the parish of Caddo, where, a few years since, but very few white men existed, the hunting grounds of the Caddo tribe are converted into beautiful and extensive farms, tilled with the best agricultural skill. Almost every quarter section of land has its inhabitant. Every thing around has an air of freshness and vigor. Industry, hospitality, and kindness mark the character of the population, and flourishing schools are patronized by all."

Remedy for the Black Weevil.—Having never seen any remedy for the black weevil, which has proved so destructive to the wheat crops after they have been housed or garnered in this part of the country, and I suppose generally through the whole of the wheat growing countries, I would state, for the benefit of those whom it may concern, that I have discovered a sure remedy, so far as my experience has gone—say for the last five or six years—which is simply this:—One sack of Liverpool blown salt, thoroughly mixed with one thousand bushels of wheat, or half a bushel of salt to one hundred bushels. Since I adopted this plan, I have not seen a black weevil in my wheat, or houses where it is stowed away, although kept until it was very old; but before this, my wheat was very often so cut and spoiled, as to be rendered totally unfit for bread or market. The quantity of salt here recommended, is not sufficient to injure the wheat in flavour or taste; and the remedy will be found as efficacious when applied to rice.—*Farm. Cabin.* J. P. WEBB.

Wine from Rhubarb.—WM. STONE, of Bradford, England, has obtained a patent for the manufacture of Wine from Rhubarb. The claim for this improvement in making wine, is the application of the product from the stems or stalks of the rhubarb plant. When rhubarb is green, the stalks of the leaves are used in the following proportions; five pounds of stalks are bruised in a suitable vessel, to which is added one gallon of spring water, and after remaining in mush for three or four days, the liquor or juice is poured off, when to every gallon of this juice, three pounds of loaf sugar are added and allowed to ferment for four or five days in a suitable vat; as soon as the fermentation has ceased, the liquor must be drawn off into a cask, and allowed to remain for 10 months, when all fermentation will have finished; it then must be racked off, and more lump sugar must be added.

To the Editors of the different Newspapers in North America:—Gentlemen: You cannot do your subscribers and countrymen a greater benefit than publishing the following method how to destroy the Canada Thistle, in your papers at least once a week; that if they will cut up the Canada Thistle one and a half inches below the surface of the ground and pull them up with the left hand as they cut them in the full and old of the moon in May, June, July, August and September, they certainly will destroy them; they may miss some in going over the ground even the first, second, or third time, but be sure to look your ground over every full and old moon till you know you have destroyed the whole. I have destroyed more than fifty thousand the last two years, and now there is not one growing on the ground I have been cutting them from.

May 24th, 1841.

WM. CHAPMAN,

No. 81 Quay st. Albany.
I hope the farmers and owners of land will reward you by subscribing for your papers.

"THE NORTHERN LIGHT."—A popular periodical, devoted to Free Discussion, and the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, Miscellaneous Literature and General Intelligence. Published monthly in the city of Albany, under the supervision of John A. Dix, T. Romeyn Beck, Amos Dean, Gideon Hawley, Thomas W. Olcott, and Edward C. Delavan.

The publication embraces four distinct branches of inquiry and intelligence:

- 1st. Political Economy;
- 2d. Agriculture;
- 3d. Literary and Scientific Miscellany;
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Under the first head, (Political Economy,) any article free from party and personal references, will be published if given with the name of the writer.

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For one hundred copies for one year, 75 00

Address "Editors of the Northern Light, Albany." All communications must be post-paid.

Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore, Md. will act as agent for the above work.

Cheap Manure.—Farmers and gardeners, who are desirous of renewing their soil intended for the cultivation of late spring crops, such as late Indian corn, potatoes, sugar-beet, cabbage, or any crop intended to be planted after the first of May, will find it greatly to their advantage to select the land intended for such purposes in the preceding fall, and, so soon as the preceding crop is gathered, to sow the ground in rye very thick. This should be permitted to remain free from pasturage until about two or three weeks before it is intended to plant, or until the rye attains the height of about ten inches, (say the middle of April,) when it should be well turned under with the plough and permitted to remain undisturbed for two or three weeks, or longer if practicable. Then pass the large harrow over it, and plant your crop. But it must be borne in mind, that the rye should never be permitted to attain a greater height than that at which the plough will effectually turn it over; otherwise the stalks which are not covered will not decompose, but will still vegetate and grow. If not practicable to sow with rye in the fall, sow very early in the spring about three bushels of oats to the acre, which treat as above directed.

Actual experiments, made by one of our most intelligent farmers in Jefferson county, show that, by pursuing the above course, the same piece of land may be made to produce an annual crop for many years without deterioration or a reduction of the amount of produce. The same farmer is now trying a similar experiment with his corn lands, to see whether, by sowing rye after the corn crop has been gathered in the summer, and turning the rye under in the spring, and then planting the same land again in corn, a succession of corn crops can be produced on the same land annually to advantage. The result will be given when ascertained.—*Louisville (Ky.) Journal.*

Work for the Temperance Reformers.—It is stated that there are nine thousand six hundred and fifty-seven distilleries of spirituous liquor in the United States, which distilled last year 26,343,236 gallons—upwards of two gallons for every man, woman, and child in the country. The business is carried on most extensively in Pennsylvania, exceeding in quantity any other two States in the Union. There are in that State 707 distilleries which annually manufacture 8,784,138 gallons. In Massachusetts there are but 37 establishments which distill over 5,000,000 gallons. New York is the next in amount, where there are 38 distilleries, which manufactured last year over 4,000,000 gallons. In the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky there are a much larger number of distilleries, but the united product of their labor does not equal that of the three States first mentioned.

Hessian Fly.—Mr. Edward Tilghman, of Maryland, says, in a communication to the Albany Cultivator, that many years ago he sowed his wheat on the 19th of September, 20 or 25 days earlier than he had usually sowed. Shortly after the wheat came up, he made critical observations with the view of determining whether the Hessian fly does deposit its eggs upon the growing plant. He discovered a number of small black flies, which the best judges pronounced to be the genuine Hessian, in the very act of depositing their eggs. Some of the eggs he took home on a blade of grass, placed them in a tumbler, and on the 15th day discovered a small maggot pass down the blade, and conceal itself between the blade and stem of the wheat. Some farmers adopt the practice of late sowing, in order that the cold may prevent the deposit or hatching of the insect egg, and assert that in this way they have protected their wheat from all injury from the Hessian fly.

Newark sewing silk is now in market, says the Daily Advertiser, in beautiful specimens, from the cocoonery of Dr. Pain. The skeins are bright, glossy, and full, and the threads firm and well twisted. Good judges pronounce it a superior article. We think it must be conceded on all hands that our country is capable of producing silk for its own consumption, and it is greatly desirable that these incipient attempts to promote the culture should be treated with favor.

Egyptian Maize.—Mr. WOODHULL of the U. S. Navy, has presented to the American Institute, New York, a parcel of Maize obtained on the banks of the river Nunez, in Africa. This Maize is the Corn of the Egyptians and Romans. The seed is deposited with the Agricultural Department of the American Institute to be distributed to persons willing to accept and cultivate the sample.

Cure for the Mange in Swine.—Give them sulphur in their food, and wash them in soap suds. B. C. LEVELL.

REMEDY FOR BOTS OR GRUBS, AND THE CHOLIC.

Culpepper Court House, Va., March 5, 1839.

Dear Sir:—I am now in my fifty-ninth year, and have ever been a critical observer of the horse creation, during which time I have been owner of at least one hundred. I have never lost one from sickness of any kind. A great number of valuable horses die annually from the Grubs, which might be saved by administering the following simple and efficacious remedy:

To Kill the Grubs.—Take one pint of molasses, one pint of new Milk, and one ounce of laudanum; put these ingredients in a bottle, and after shaking it thoroughly administer the dose. In half an hour afterwards give the horse a pint of Castor oil, and he will soon discharge the grubs.

I have never failed in a single instance, of curing a horse attacked by grubs, if they had not eaten up his maw.

The origin of the bot or grub is so clear that any one may readily prove it to his satisfaction. There is a nit-fly which worries horses excessively, though they do not bite; these lay their nits on the horses' legs or flanks, and not unfrequently on his under jaw. If the horse eats from a trough in the stable, he rubs his under jaw every now and then against the edge of the trough, and the nits are thus scraped off and drop among his feed. In five minutes after they are swallowed grubs are formed. To prove this:—after the nit season is over in the fall, you may scrape off some of them from a horse's legs, put them in the palm of your hand, wetting them slightly, and then cover them with your hand so as to exclude the air. In from five to seven minutes they will hatch and crawl, and you will see the grub in perfection.

To secure a horse against these hideous attacks, the dose above mentioned should be given him each Spring and Fall. The advantage this remedy possesses, over all others, consists in the ease with which it is administered, the simple character of the ingredients, and the readiness which they can every where be obtained. When received into the stomach, the sweetened milk causes the grubs to let go their hold; the laudanum puts them to sleep, and the oil clears them out.

To cure the Cholic.—Take four large onions, and beat them in a spice mortar, until you have them well bruised; then add a pint of whiskey, and strain the whole through a piece of linen.—Put it into a bottle, for convenience, and give it to a horse, and it will relieve him in twenty minutes. When a horse has the cholic, it may be readily seen from his swelling. I remain, Sir, yours,

Turf Register.

WM. C. ALLEN.

From the Essex Agricultural Society Transactions.

MANAGEMENT OF DAIRIES.

To J. W. Prictor, Esq.—Sir: Having been unable to attend the meeting of the trustees in December, I submit the following considerations relating to the management of dairies.

The first and most earnest point to be gained is to obtain good cows. It costs no more to feed a good cow, than a poor one. And the comparative result of their produce at the close of the year, makes a most essential difference in the profits of the farmer. Suppose one cow to give one quart at a milking, or two quarts per day more than another, the milk being of equal quality; and this milk to be estimated worth two and a half cents per quart, and this to continue 200 days—here would be a difference of ten dollars in the produce of the two cows. This rule applied to a dairy of fifteen cows would equal the sum of \$150—half as much as the net annual income of a majority of the farmers in the country.

The quality of the milk is a consideration not less important than the quantity.—Those, who never have tried the experiment of setting different cows milk separate have very imperfect ideas of their comparative value. I have known some cows that five or six quarts of milk would raise sufficient to make a pound of butter. I believe this was stated to be true of the Oakes cow, from the milk of which was made twenty pounds of butter a week for several successive weeks; and I have heard the same of others. But ordinarily, it takes ten quarts of milk to yield a pound of butter. It therefore becomes a point of great importance, in selecting cows for the making of butter, to obtain those whose milk is adapted to this purpose.

The manner of feeding cows is a point not to be neglected, in the management of a dairy. Good feed not only increases the quantity of the milk, but it improves the quality; and of consequence the butter also. The kind of food used is also to be regarded. Every Dairy woman knows that the milk will indicate the kind of food used; therefore, those kinds of food which leave the best flavor in the milk should be selected. When cows have been fed on cabbages or on turnips, who has not tasted the peculiarities of these vegetables. When they are fed on Indian meal, on carrots, or on beets—it is fair to presume that these articles become incorporated with the milk also.—I do not presume to say which of these articles is the most valuable to be cultivated for the feeding of cows; though I hope in this age of experiments, with so many inducements as are now held out for the trial it will not be long before some of our farmers will give us satisfactory information on this subject.

The manner of milking also demands attention. Cows should be milked about the same time each day, and they should be milked quick and clean. If a portion of their milk is suffered to remain, this will soon diminish the quantity, and the cows will dry up. It is bad policy to trust milking to children, for they usually do it moderately and imperfectly, and more is lost thereby than would pay the best of laborers.

The place for the setting of the milk, is also worthy of attention. This should be cool, well ventilated, and exclusively appropriated to this purpose. For if it is permitted to be occupied in part for other purposes, some things will find their way there which will be injurious to the milk. It should also be properly lighted. Cream will rise more favorably in the light than in a dark room and the quality will be better. Therefore a dairy room above ground is preferable to a cellar. The room should be carefully guarded, by the use of wire gauze, or some other substance at the windows, against the approach of insects or intruders of every kind. The milk should be set in pans uncovered; as the cream will not rise so freely when there is a cover over the pans. Care should be taken not to fill the pans full, especially in warm weather, as the cream will rise quicker and better when the milk is spread over a large surface. The sooner it rises and is removed from the milk the better; and this should always be done before the milk begins to turn sour. When the cream is taken off, it should be kept in tight covered vessels, in cool places, until the churning process; and this should always be before any sourness is discoverable.

Much care should be taken to separate the butter-milk thoroughly from the butter. More depends on this than any other part of the process in making good butter.—Unless this is done, it will be impossible to preserve it sweet and good; if our dairy women would apply double

the labor to half the quantity of their butter, and thereby remove all particles of the butter milk, this one half would be worth more than the whole in the condition which it is usually sent to market. As this is a matter that interests every farmer, and every lover of good butter, (and who does not love it when it is fair and nice?) I have presumed to forward these remarks. You will use them as you think proper. Respectfully yours,

Metheun, Jan. 6, 1841.

JOSEPH HOW.

NOTE. What I have said in relation to the working of butter, is to be understood, in relation to such butter as had the proper previous management. For if the butter becomes soft, it may be worked ever so long, and not become hard and good; although it may be improved by working. But if it is to be kept, care should be taken that the butter-milk is thoroughly removed.

It was my intention to have said something on the feed of cows. But my remarks have already extended so far, I will simply say, that there is no feed on which cows can be kept, that will make better butter, than a first rate pasture; such as abounds with English grasses. When this supply fails, let the deficiency be made up by green corn-stalks. Farmers will do well to plant some corn extra, for this purpose.

The present winter, I have boiled roots for my cows, such as turnips and sugar beets, to which I add a little Indian meal. This food, when properly prepared and seasoned with salt is well received by the cows, and improves the flavor, and increases the quantity of the milk.

J. H.

POULTRY.—The term poultry is applied to all kinds of domestic fowls, which make the farm-yard their habitation. Notwithstanding the advantage of this sort of stock is frequently pronounced to be doubtful, yet we think no farmer can consider his establishment complete without a supply, as, when rightly managed, it is a source of great profit. With little expense, a farmer may enclose a small tract of land near his barn, with a fence of rough boards, pointed at the top, which will effectually prevent fowls from escaping. In this enclosure, cheap sheds may be erected for their accommodation. It is not necessary to keep the different sorts of fowls separate, provided the yard be sufficiently large for their convenience, with proper divisions and roosts for them to retire to. For geese and ducks, however, it is necessary to enclose a pool within the yard. In this yard they may be kept without trouble, and fed with corn, boiled potatoes, and at an expense much less than the income that may be derived from them. It is said that if fowls be fed with buck-wheat or hemp-seed, they will lay more eggs than when fed with any other articles.

It should be the constant aim of every farmer to make all parts of his "domains" tributary to his finances; and for this purpose he should levy frequent contributions upon his field, his pastures, his woodlands, orchards, gardens, and farm-yard. "Monarch of all he surveys," he should summon all his possessions to aid him in the attainment of that competence that is necessary to his personal independence, happiness, and moral improvement. —Worcester Palladium.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

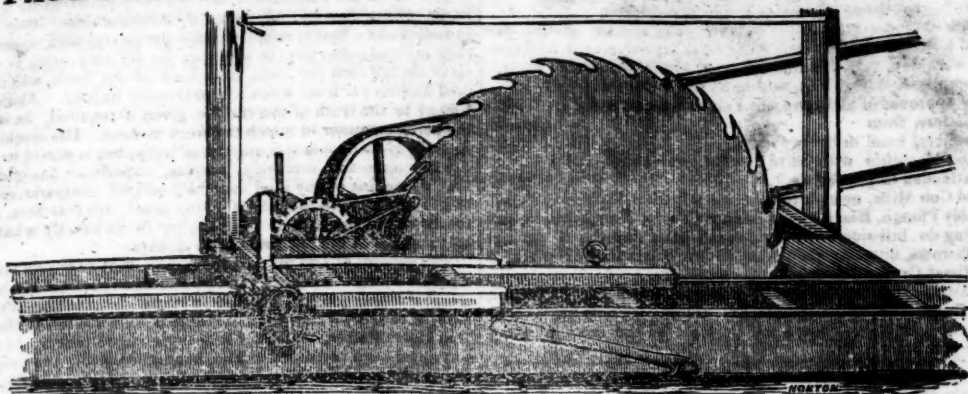
The ACADIA news is received with London dates to the 18th of April, and later intelligence from all parts of the Continent. The commercial and trade intelligence is in no way cheering. Cotton had not advanced, and the sales were heavy at former quotations. The manufacturing districts speak a common complaint, and represent a state of general dullness. American securities were in poor demand, or rather in no demand at all, and the sales made were at reduced rates.

The two great subjects which agitate the English community are the British Corn Laws and the Sugar Duties. Upon the former but little has been said as yet in Parliament, and upon the latter a debate sprang up which continued at great length, and which excited an unusual degree of feeling. Lord JOHN RUSSELL had submitted his proposed reduction of the corn monopoly, which has been find reported at length. A long debate had sprung up in the House of Commons, also, upon a call made by Mr. HUME for the secret correspondence in reference to the burning of the Caroline. The call of Mr. HUME was not answered.

The ship William Brown, Captain HARRIS, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, with a crew of seventeen and sixty-five passengers, struck an iceberg in April, and sunk; all perished excepting seventeen, who were picked up and carried into Havre by the packet ship Louis Philippe.

The intelligence from CHINA direct is but two days later than was before received by the previous steamer. The two days, however, develop the important fact that the differences between England and China are as far from a settlement as ever.

PAGE'S SAWING MILL WITHOUT THE PLANING MACHINE.

KINDERHOOK STEAM MILLS, Va.
June 4th, 1841.

Mr. Editor:—Sir,—Mr. George Page, of your city, has set up one of his portable circular Saw Mills on a tract of timber land we have in Morgan county, Virginia, for the purpose of sawing rail road timber, together with one of his horse powers attached thereto; and yesterday, for the first time, we applied four horses to it, and I cannot withhold my pen from sounding its praises.

In the first place, its portability recommends it, for one team of horses and three men can take it up and remove it four miles in one day and have it in readiness for operation.

Second, its simplicity, and from its peculiar fixtures, any common sawyer can keep it in order.

He uses from a three to a four feet saw, and it can be applied to either steam, water or horse power.

We have no hesitation in saying that there can be 2,000 feet of boards cut daily with the mill, as it did much more than that whilst in operation yesterday, through heavy white oak and pine timber.

For further demonstrations we would invite the attention of those persons who feel interested, to call and see it at our Steam Mills, where it will speak for itself, and like other Yankee productions, takes very fast.

June 5. We have delayed sending this communication until to-day, as we have applied it to sawing chesnut shingles, and the result has been to saw shingles sufficient to cover a steam saw mill we have erected, fifty-one feet long by twenty feet wide, only four horses having been employed. Very respectfully,

Your ob't. serv'ts.

J. LITTLEJOHN,
G. W. HENRY.

PORTABLE SAW MILL.—We have heretofore entertained and expressed doubts as to the practicability of a good portable saw mill. Those doubts have been very much shaken, if not entirely removed, by the following certificate and some additional information lately received respecting a mill gotten up by Mr. Geo. Page, of Baltimore. The certificate speaks for itself. Mr. Elisha Melton, of Louisa, called upon us yesterday, and stated, that the mill alluded to had been erected for him, and that with four horses he had been cutting 1,500 feet of inch boards per

day, with ease. He spoke of it as having given him the most entire satisfaction. Mr. Bratt, of the well known house of Watchman & Bratt in Baltimore, concurred with Mr. Melton in thinking, that Mr. Page's mill, with the same power, would do infinitely more work than any other mill he had ever seen. Mr. Bratt formed the highest opinion of it after having seen it constantly in operation in Baltimore for several months. Its portability, which is such, that Mr. Melton declares he can move the whole of it with six hands, is obtained by Mr. Page's success in, what has been so often attempted, the application of a circular saw to splitting logs.

So much importance do we attach to this subject, that we have determined to avail ourselves of Mr. Melton's polite invitation to visit his establishment, in Louisa, that we may judge for ourselves of an improvement, which, if it is what it is represented to be on the highest authority, is not less interesting to the agriculturist than the mechanic.

Mr. Page has shown us the horse power which he uses with his mill, of which we have formed a most excellent opinion. We would recommend it strongly to farmers who need a horse power for any purpose. We shall have frequent communication with Mr. Page, and will obtain any additional information that our subscribers may require; with respect either to the saw mill or the horse power.

The following is the certificate alluded to:

"We, the undersigned subscribers, have this day examined the Portable Saw Mill, drawn by four horses, lately put into operation by Mr. Geo. Page, of Baltimore, at the Victoria Furnace in Louisa county. It was sawing rough pine logs, and it cut three hundred feet per hour—the plank was exceedingly nice, smooth, and straight. The oak timber it had cut before we examined it was equally nice.

HUGH GOODWIN, Jr.
G. B. TAYLOR.
CHAS. B. COSBY.
PATTISON BOXLEY."

Richmond Va. Southern Planter.

Price of the Saw Mill \$300. Shingle machine 15. Morticing machine 25, Saw for cutting blocks for shingles 23, and a thin 26-in. Saw for splitting the shingles or for cutting wood \$13.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cattle.—The supply of Beef Cattle at the drove yards to-day was full, and the demand better than for some weeks past. Of nearly 300 head that were offered about 200 were taken by the butchers at \$7 for fair to \$8 per cwt. for prime quality. Live hogs are also in full supply, and we quote at \$4.25 to 4.50 per 100, and rather dull.

Flour.—On Friday and Saturday sales of good standard brands of Howard street were made from stores at \$5, and we quote the same as the asking store rate to-day, but we have heard of no sales.—The wagon price continues at \$4.87 1/2. Sales of City Mills Flour on Saturday at \$5 full, and at \$5.12 1/2 on 4 mos. without interest. Sales of Susquehanna flour to-day at \$5.

Grain.—Sales of good Pennsylvania red Wheats to-day at \$1.12 and 113 cents. Sales of Md. white Corn at 55a57c, and of Md. yellow at 47c. A sale of Penn. at 57c. Oats are scarce. Md. are worth 39a41c.

Provisions.—There is very little doing in Bacon and no transactions in barrel meats that we are advised of. We quote nominally as before, Baltimore Mess Beef at \$12; No. 1 at \$9; and Prime at \$8.—There is no settled price of Mess or Prime Pork. The last sales of Mess were at \$12. Bacon sells only in limited parcels at last week's prices, viz: Western assorted of prime quality at 6c; Sides at 6c; Shoulders at 5c, and Hams at 6 to 8c. Occasional sales of lots not strict-

ly prime are made at prices below these rates according to condition. Baltimore cured Hams are held at 10c. Lard continues exceedingly dull, and holders ask 8c for Western No. 1 in kegs. No sales.

Cotton.—We note sales of good uplands at 11 1/2 cents.

Fish.—Shad are in moderate demand, and sales are making at \$8 for trimmed No. 1, and \$7 for untrimmed No. 1. Holders are firm at these prices.—There is a fair demand for Herrings, which sell at \$2.50 per bbl.—a decline on the rate of last week.

Lead.—We note a sale of 1500 pigs Missouri at 4 1/2 cts. 6 months.

Molasses.—We note sales of New Orleans in bbls. at 23a 25 cents.

Plaster.—Sales of several cargoes this week at \$2.62 1/2 per ton.

Sugars.—Limited sales of New Orleans are making at \$6 a7. At auction to-day a cargo of Porto Rico was offered and withdrawn, the bids not coming up to the views of the owners.

Tobacco.—The accounts from Europe relative to Tobacco for some time past have been quite discouraging, and those received by the last steamship give no promise of any improvement. Shippers, in consequence, show less disposition to buy at former prices, and the sales of the week have fallen off considerably. The transactions which have taken place

in Maryland, are within the range of our quotations, viz:—inferior and common \$4a4.50; middling to good \$5a7.50; good \$8a8.50; and fine \$9a13. Ohio is but little inquired for and the sales are quite limited within the range of our quotations, viz:—common to middling \$4.50a5; good \$5.50a6.50; fine red and wrappery \$8a12; prime yellow at \$7.50a10; and extra wrappery \$12a14. The inspections of the week comprise 934 bbls. Maryland; 286 bbls. Ohio; 116 bbls. Kentucky, and 1 bbl. Pennsylvania—total 1337 bbls.

Wool.—We note sales during the week of washed native at 31a32c, and of unwashed of the same description at 20a21c, with a good inquiry. In the finer qualities we have heard of no transactions.

Centre Market, Saturday June 5.—Butter, print, 25a31 1/2 cents; do. roll, 16a25; Eggs, dozen, 12 1/2 cents; Chickens, pair 37a75 cts; Veal, per qu. from wagons, \$1a1.25; Mutton, do 37a50 cts; Pigs, 62a75; Potatoes, peck, 20a31 1/2 cents; do new, 50; Apples, dried 37 1/2; Peaches, do, 50; Beets, 25; Asparagus, bunch, 10a12 1/2; Lettuce, do 2a3; Radishes, do. 3a5; Onions, do. 2a3; Collards, peck, 12a16; early Yorks, head 6a8; Green Peas, peck, 31 1/2; Strawberries, quart, 12a18 1/2; Gooseberries, do. 15a18; Currants, do. 10a12 1/2. Butchers' Meats.—Beef choice, pieces, lb. 12 1/2 cts; do. coarse, 5a6; do. corned, 8a10; do. dried, 12 1/2; tongues, smoked, each, 50a56 1/2; Mutton, 6a8; Veal, 10a12; Pork, fresh, 7a8; do. corned, 8a9; Hams 10a12 1/2; do. cut, 14; Joles, 5a6; Lard, 9a10; Sausages 9a10; do. dried, 9a10. Wheat Flour, per 100 lbs. \$3 00 Corn Meal, \$1.50. Fish Market well supplied and prices reasonable. Soft Crabs, per dozen, 37 1/2 cents, plenty; hard do. 50 cents and very scarce.

Fuel.—Oak Wood, per cord, \$4 to \$4.25; Pine do. \$3 to \$3.25. Anthracite Coal, of superior quality, broken and screened for family use, \$7.50 per ton of 2240 lbs.

At New York, on Saturday, little was done in Cotton. There was an impression that prices would relax to where they were two weeks ago, and that that would be satisfactory to buyers. The receipts of Genesee Flour were disposed of at \$5 per bbl. Two cargoes Southern Corn sold at 59c, wt. Rye 59c delivered, and 57c taken at the boats. Ohio Flour sold at \$4.81.

At Mobile, May 29, fair Cotton was quoted at 11a11 1/2 cents. Receipts for the week had fallen off full fifty per cent, amounting to only 1350 bales. Exports for the same period, 6278 bales, leaving a stock on hand of about 31,000 bales.

At Wilmington, (N. C.) 2d inst. sales of Turpentine, soft, \$2 12a2 15; Tar 1 18a1 20; Pitch 1 75a2; Rosin 1 25a1 50.

At Richmond, on Friday, City Mills flour \$6, country 4 87a5; corn 50c in demand, oats 35; no sales of wheat; lugs tobacco 4 1/2, common leaf 5 1/2a6, middling 6 1/2a7, good 7 1/2a7 1/2, fine 8a10 1/2. Cattle on the hoof \$5a7 per 100lbs.

At Georgetown, on Thursday, flour steady at 4 84a4 87—wheat 100c, white corn 60, yellow 58a60; Oats 50a53.

At Philadelphia, on Friday, the advance in the price of flour had not been sustained; sales were made at \$5 12 for good Pa.; Rye flour 3 12a3 25; Wheat continues in demand at \$1.10a\$1.12 for Penn. red, and Southern also at \$1.08a\$1.05, (principally for starch making.) Sales Southern Rye, from store, at 52a55c. Early in the week yellow Corn was sold at 54a55c; to-day a better feeling exists, and an advance on 55c. is demanded. White Corn is steady at 52a53c. per bushel; Southern Oats are again in request at 57c. Further sales of Flaxseed at \$1.60 per bushel. 242 Beef Cattle at market, 150 of which were from Ohio—nearly all were sold at 7a7 1/2, a few extra at 8c.

At Savannah May 29.—Cotton.—The sales are 1086 bales at 21a11 1/2 cts. Rice.—The business of the week has been about 375 casks, from \$21a23; principally at \$2.78a3. Flour.—The stock moderate, with a limited demand. Sales of 250 bbls. Howard street at \$5.75. Corn.—Continues scarce and retails from store at 70a80 cts.

Liverpool, Saturday, May 15.—To-day's demand for Cotton has been very dull, only about 1,500 bags of all kinds been sold. Prices are without alteration.

Monday, May 17.—To-day's sales of Cotton amount to 2500 bags. There has been a larger attendance of the trade than usual, but they have shown no inclination to buy more than their immediate necessities require. Prices are without alteration.

By the French papers of the 14th and 15th instant, which came to hand this morning, we see that cotton at the Havre market on Thursday and Friday last was again of heavy sales though prices were pretty well maintained.

The accounts from the South of Europe represented the Wheat trade as excessively dull at the principal ports in the Mediterranean.

SUGAR BEET.

The subscriber has 800 lbs SILESIAN SUGAR BEET, selected in Europe in person by the late lamented Mr. Ronaldson, of Philadelphia, to insure a pure and superior article for our farmers. As it is sold to close a concern, it will be put at the reduced price of 25 cts. per pound (about one half the usual wholesale price) to dealers and others taking 50 pounds and upwards. Orders, post paid, enclosing the cash, to be addressed to S. SANDS.

Orders for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Agricultural Implements, &c. executed by S. Sands, office of the "Farmer."

BERKSHIRE BOAR.

For sale, a full bred black Berkshire Boar, bred by C. N. Bement, Esq. of "Three Hills Farm," near Albany, N. Y., two years old last September, as can be shown by the pedigree. He is of fine form, supposed to weigh between 500 and 600 lbs., and believed to be in all respects equal to any boar in the United States. His stock has proved to be large and handsome. The owner having bred from him for two years, wishes a new cross. Price \$100.—Apply to
je 9. SAML. SANDS.

DEVON STOCK.

For sale, 4 Devon Heifers, 2 years old—5 do. from 1 to 3 years old—which will be sold very low.
Also—4 pair STEERS, also full bred Devon, 3 to 6 years old, at 60 to \$100 per pair.
Also a half Durham Bull, 1 year old in April, large size, sired by Boltshover's imported bull and out of a cow celebrated for her dairy qualities, having generally made her 10 lbs. butter a week when fresh, and gave during last autumn on grass 23 qts. of milk per day. Price \$35.
Also, 10 pairs full bred Bakewell (spring) Lambs, at \$25 a pair.
Also, a 1/2 Irish Grazier & 1/2 white Berkshire Boar.
Also, a 1/2 Berkshire & 1/2 China Boar, 15 mos. old, \$19.
Also, full bred China Pigs, 8 weeks old.
Also, 4 prs 1/2 MacKay and 1/2 Berkshire Pigs, 6 to 8 weeks old.
Also, 1/2 Berkshire & 1/2 China do. do.
Also, a pair still left from a half sister of the celebrated Barrow exhibited at Washington in March last, out of an English sow.
Also, Woburn and White Berkshire Pigs, &c.
Also 2 Boars a cross of the white and black Berkshire, 5 months old, price \$10 each.
The subscriber can now supply almost any order for Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c. as well as Seeds, Plants, Trees, Agricultural Implements, &c. Address, post paid, je 2 S. SANDS.

FOR SALE,

Three yearling Heifers and one yearling Bull,—they are 1/2 Ayrshire by an imported full bred bull, out of excellent country cows.—Price \$20 each. Also, a yearling Heifer, 1/2 Durham, \$20. Also, a 7-8 Berkshire and 1-8 Byfield Boar, 13 months old—price \$20. Also, full bred black spotted Berkshire Boars, 6 to 9 months old—price \$15 to \$25, very fine animals. Also, a beautiful Pointer Slut, 12 months old, ready to be broken—price \$20. Apply to
ma 26 SAML. SANDS.

CHOICE FRUIT TREES.

The advertiser offers for sale an assortment of choice fruit trees, principally pears and apples. These trees were imported from France in 1839, as standard trees for a nursery of select fruit. The greater part are in blossom. Purchasers can make their selection now and remove the trees in the fall, and may expect fruit the ensuing season. The trees can be seen adjoining Mount Pleasant, 2 1/2 miles Falls Road.—Apply to
SAML. SANDS.

HARVEST TOOLS.

J. S. EASTMAN, in Pratt near Hanover street, has on hand the real Waldron Grain and Grass Scythes; also American Grass Scythes that are warranted, and returnable if not good; superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles; a prime lot of Grass Swards at wholesale or retail; 400 Connecticut made Hay Rakes, equal to any ever offered in this market, at wholesale or retail; a prime article of cast-steel Hay and Manure Forks, also Hoes for garden use, and Elwell's best English made field Hoes, together with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, such as Ploughs of all kinds, Harrows, Cultivators for Corn and Tobacco, Wheat Fans, at various prices, a superior article; Horse-power Threshing Machines—Farm Carts, with lime spreading machinery attached—a large quantity of Plough Castings constantly on hand, for sale at retail or by the ton—Machine Castings and machinery, made in the best manner and at short notice—likewise repairs, &c. &c. On hand several different Corn Planters, that have a good reputation.
N. B. Always on hand, Landreth's superior Garden Seeds, at retail.
ma 26 J. S. EASTMAN.

BERKSHIRES & IRISH GRAZIER PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his spring litters of pure Berkshire Pigs bred from stock selected of C. N. Bement & John Lossing, Esq. of Albany, N. Y. and importations from England; also for Irish Grazier (or improved Ulster) Pigs bred from the celebrated stock of Mr. Murdock of Ireland. Also for crosses of Berkshire & Irish Grazier and the Black & white Berkshire. Price, same as at Albany for pure Berkshire & above crosses, \$20 per pair; for Irish Graziers \$25 per pair, with the addition of \$1 for Cage, deliverable in or shipped at the port of Baltimore.
Address, post paid, je 2 JOHN P. E. STANLEY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber, referring to former advertisements for particularly, offers the following valuable implements to the farmers and planters of the United States:
A MACHINE for boring holes in the ground for posts, price \$5
A MACHINE for morticing posts, sharpening rails for fence, for sawing wood in the forests, and planing boards, &c. 150
A HORSE POWER on the plan of the original stationary power; the castings of this machine weigh 850 lbs. 130
The above is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses; one for 9 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to 100
The DITCHING MACHINE, which has cut more than 20 miles of ditch in one season.
A MACHINE for HUSKING, SHELLING, SEPARATING, WINNOWING, and putting in the bag, corn or any kind of grain, at the rate of 600 bushels of corn, per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. 200
A MACHINE for PLANTING COTTON, CORN, BEETS, BUTA BAGA, CARROTS, TURNIPS, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds—a most valuable machine. 25
Also, CORN & COB CRUSHERS, Morticing & Planing machines, Trenching do.; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Cutters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for the same, &c.; and Cutting and cleaning Chains for morticing machines. GEO. PAGE,

JOHN T. DURDING, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street, near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle's, Baltimore.

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, \$25
Straw Cutters, from \$5 to 20
Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25
Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up, \$150
Corn and Cob Mills, new patterns.
The Wiley Plough, Beach's do, Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do, hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hoes or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.
Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hames' Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. oc 14

LIME, LIME.

The subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive orders for any reasonable quantity of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, deliverable at their kilns on the farm of Capt. John C. Jones, Lower Cedar Point, or on any of the navigable waters of the Potomac, on very accommodating terms. Having been engaged for the last ten years in the Lime burning business entirely for Agricultural purposes in Pennsylvania, we would not think it necessary to say one word in favor of it as a manure, within its limits, it being well established; but being now located where perhaps it may be called by some an experiment, we refer to the Reports of Mr. Ducatel, Geologist for this state, to the Legislature.

DOWNING & WOOD, Cedar Point, Milton Hill P. O. je 13 6m* Charles Co. Md.

IMPLEMENTS AND SEEDS.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co., No. 60, LIGHT-STREET, OFFERS FOR SALE,
Ploughs: 20 sorts—embracing every useful variety and form of mould-board—prices varying from \$3 to \$15 each;
Plough and machine castings, at reduced prices;
Cultivators for Corn, Tobacco, Cotton, expanding and stationary;
Wheat Fanning Mills, made on Rices' and other improved plans;
Straw Cutters, 5 kinds, among which are the cylindrical, which stands unrivaled in this country for cutting corn, fodder, straw, &c.;
Corn Mills, 3 sizes, for grinding corn meal and chopping rye for horse feed;
Corn and Cob Crushers, Baldwin's patent. This is the only crusher that is yet in successful use in this country,—price \$65;
Corn Husker and Sheller, Goldsborough's patent—warranted to husk and shell 700 bushels of corn per day, or shell, after the husk has been taken off, 1200 bushels—an A. 1 machine;
Corn Shellers—several kinds for hand and horse power;
Vegetable Cutters—\$5 a \$20 each;
Centrifugal Disintegrators, for spreading lime, &c.;
Grindstones hung on friction rollers ready for use;
Revolving Horse-Rakes, made with hickory teeth, and on the most approved plan;
Thrashing Machines, made on the spike principle, and the same that have given such general satisfaction for the last three years;
Horse Powers, on the planetary and horizontal plan. The latter, like the thrashing machines, stand unrivaled for strength, power & durability;
Harrows, made on the most approved American and English plan;
Drill and Sowing Machines, for hand or horse power, among which is a machine of late invention, (price \$15) for planting corn, beets, turnips, &c.—made very simple, and performs admirably;
Ox Yokes and Bows, on the Yankee plan, and greatly superior to those in common use;
Rollers for gardens and fields, made with iron, stone and wood;
Scythes, with hangings, complete;
Sey he Sheathes, common and patent—the latter is a recent and valuable invention;
Grain Cradles, with warranted scythes attached;
Agricultural tools, embracing forks, shovels, rakes, trace chains, plough harness, axes, hay knives, grubbing hoes, bull rings, &c.
Garden and pruning tools—a large and general assortment;
Garden hand plough.—Those who cultivate vegetables extensively should lose no time in procuring this valuable labor saving implement.
Books on agriculture and management of stock;
Trees and plants supplied at the shortest notice;
Garden seeds. The garden seed department is conducted to a great extent at this establishment. Seeds of the finest quality can be furnished which are principally raised under the inspection of the proprietors who spare no trouble nor expense in keeping seeds which will produce vegetables of the finest quality.
Field seeds, embracing common American and various new European sorts.
Priced Catalogues, with the above description of machinery, time of planting seed, &c. furnished gratis. may 19

DEVON STOCK.

A gentleman of this city, having a number of Durham, Devon and other Cattle, and his arrangements not enabling him to keep them separate, will sell his Devon Bull, a Devon Cow with a fine heifer calf by her side, and a 3-4 Devon Cow, by a fine Devon bull of the best stock, out of a half Durham and half Devon Cow which was one of the best milkers known here, yielding her 30 quarts per day, whose dam was sold to Col. Williams of South Carolina for \$150. The owner for reason above assigned, is anxious to sell, and will dispose of the Bull, two Cows and Calf for \$200, or in proportion for any part of them. The bull and cows are about 5 years old. For further particulars apply to
SAML. SANDS.
Who has for sale a variety of other Devon, Durham, Ayrshire and other Stock—Also a variety of Berkshires, Woburns and other Hogs, large and small, which will be sold bargain. m 19

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the bag, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of 35 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment.
R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!!

A. G. & N. U. MOIT,

Corner of Ensor and Forrest-streets, O. T., near the Belle-Air Market,

Being the only Agents for this State, are now manufacturing the celebrated WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED CAPT PLOUGH, of the New York Composition Castings, which is pronounced by some of the most eminent and experienced farmers in the country, to be the best which they have ever used, not only as regards the ease and facility with which it turns the sod, it being nearly one draught lighter than ploughs of the ordinary kind, but also for its economical qualities; for with this plough the Farmer is his own Blacksmith. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest, would find that interest promoted by calling and examining for himself. We also make to order, other ploughs of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, CORN SHELLERS, GRAIN CRADLES, STRAW CUTTERS, RICE'S IMPROVED WHEAT FAN, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ma 3 13;

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N. B. Wood received in payment at market price.
ap 22, 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

The subscribers have erected kilns for burning Lime on the farm of Minchin Lloyd, Esq. at the mouth of Pickawaxen Creek, on the Potomac, and are now prepared to furnish farmers and planters with the article, of a superior quality for the above purposes, at the low price of ten cents per bushel, delivered on board vessels; and there will be no detention to the vessels receiving the same. All orders will be punctually attended to, addressed to Milton Hill Post Office, Charles county, Md.
april 7—6m* LLOYD & DOWNING.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

The subscriber continues to manufacture his Reaping Machine in Baltimore. He has been enabled by the experience of another year to make several important improvements, which will add greatly to its durability, and render it still more manageable in the hands of inexperienced persons.

Those persons who intend to procure machines for the next harvest, are requested to apply early, as the supply will be limited to the probable demand. The demand at the last harvest, as at the harvest previous, could not be supplied, although the manufacture had been more than doubled. The same reasons which operated to limit the supply last year (the uncertainty of the crop) still operate—yet from the settled conviction of the great utility of the machine, which very generally prevails amongst the farmers of Maryland, where the machine is best known, an increased number will be made this year. The machine is warranted to equal the highest recommendations which has ever been given to it with any shadow of reason.

He has also resumed the manufacture of his highly approved Corn Sheller and Husking machine, which had been for a time relinquished to other hands. Its merits are too well known in Maryland to need a remark further than to say, that those now made by the subscriber are greatly improved with a cylinder presenting a solid iron surface instead of segments, besides several important additions. He has also lately constructed an implement on a new plan to cut beets and turnips for cattle feed, with the necessary despatch—price \$10.
feb 10. OBED HUSSEY.